

players to understand that they would take no fresh jobs until the question of overtime is amicably settled. Blacksmiths, cooperers, millers and carpenters are still on strike and refuse to labour. This morning, when the contract men turned out, there was no demonstration, owing to the fact that they had pledged themselves to take no new jobs.

According to the latest information it appears that the Corporation have applied elsewhere for millers and millers, but without success owing to the fact that the northern men know that they would be certain to have to face grave hostilities were they to lend their aid to the masters. Moreover, men of their profession are well off where they are now and do not require to seek pastures new, and so do not see the force of "chipping in" at the present time.

THE "YARRA" IN TROUBLE.

The French mail steamer *Yarra* arrived here at 12.30 this morning, two days overdue from Saigon. She reports having met very heavy north-east gales and adverse currents on the way up, with overcast sky that prevented observations for two days and nights. Finally, when the weather cleared sufficiently to take observations, she found herself 71 miles out of her course. During the storm she is supposed to have lost one blade of her propeller, on the morning of the 2nd inst., and if the dock labourers are agreeable (which is doubtful) she will be docked for examination. No lives were lost, and the mail, which is most interesting, were landed intact.

THE COOK IN THE ORIENT.

IV. CURRY.

Of the many delicious dishes called curries in the East comparatively nothing is known in the great cities of Christendom. When directed to make a curry, the average Western cook prepares a weak stew of fish, fowl, or meat, dresses it with pepper and curry powder, and serves it with rice. No matter what the food may be, it is curried, the rule changes not. He may at times add a dash of garlic, or a few chopped onions fried, these are simply extras. The dish itself is a poor stew plus curry powder. The cookery books are as bad as the cooks. They give recipes upon recipes, but all when analysed are merely variations of the stew and powder. Even the dictionaries and encyclopedias are almost as far from the truth. The latest publication (Webster's International Dictionary, 1890) gives the definition of curry as follows:—

1. A kind of sauce much used in India, containing garlic, pepper, ginger and other strong spices.

2. A stew of fowl, fish or game cooked with curry.

This definition is very much like that of the French Academy, which they submitted to the great Zangiac at Cuvier for approval. "A curry is a red shell which walks backward," "Gentlemen," answered Cuvier, "your definition is faultless with the exception that a crab is not red, is not a shell-fish and does not walk backwards." So with all due deference to that superb work of lexicography, it must be said that curry is not a sauce and is not a stew. To properly understand curry, its history must be borne in mind. Though it attains to-day its highest development in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Batavia and Bangkok, it belongs to neither these places nor the races which people them. It took its origin in Southern India among the Tamil and Telugu. Its name in the former is *Kari* and in the latter *Kurri*. These words when used to signify food are employed in a secondary sense in their primary sense both mean a stone for rubbing, grinding or grinding. The deriv. equivalent in English would be grater. Upon the *Kari*, the Tamil cooks grate the pieces and vegetables which are the characteristic of the dish into which they are thrown. In other words, a curry is any cooked dish in which the most prominent ingredients are freshly grated spices or aromatic condiments. This broad term includes such widely different dishes as the dry curries of Bombay, the white curries of Colombo, the red curry of Bangkok, the brown curry of Batavia and the common yellow curry of Europe and America.

It should be added that both spices and vegetables must be chosen from those which are found in the East Indies. This distinction will prevent confusing curries with the superb dishes similarly prepared in Louisiana, and Mississippi by the creole cook, of which the celebrated "gumbo-fish" is the best example. In these French-American dishes, indigenous spices such as vanilla, allspice and saffron are used, and vegetables such as gumbo and tobacco peppers are the characteristic ingredients.

There is no link to the kind and variety of curries. They range from the solid roasts of Bagdad to the Tamil broth we call Mulligatawny Soup. A few illustrations may serve to show how this variety is secured. A Persian cook takes a small chicken or quail, cleans it thoroughly and stuffs it with what may be called a curry stuffing. This consists of boiled rice, grated onion, clarified butter (if the bird is small), raisins, orange-peel, clove, nutmeg, pepper, cardamom seed and poppyseed. This stuffing will be grayish white when the bird is cooked. To produce yellow, grated turmeric is added; green, grated shalots; red, picked Chinese ginger. The chicken is baked in a small closed pot instead of a pan. It is served the moment blood does not show when the flesh is perforated and is a dish worthy of the most fastidious connoisseur. The flavor is still further improved by the addition of grated young coconut to the stuffing. This is though necessary in wet and white curries, is not so in dry curries or curries soups. At great dinner parties the Persians and many Europeans and others in India apply the same method to kids and lambs with great success. It is said that a sucking-pig treated in this manner is simply sublime, but of this I know nothing. It is obvious that this class of style would be inappropriate with such game as canvas-back duck, red-birds, plover, wild turkeys and others which possess a distinct, although a delicate flavor of their own. On the other hand, it is invaluable with geese, muscovy ducks and mallards, whose flavors are particularly popular. Last it affords endless variety in the case of such stately meats as turkey, capon, pheasant, partridge and prairie chicken.

Dry curries consist of meat served hot or cold with a hot vegetable, usually peas, which has been allowed to absorb curry-sauce but not to the point of saturation. Nearly all vegetables during boiling absorb a certain amount of water during the expansion and breaking down of their cellular tissue. If thereafter they are kept in warm air, or steam they lose much of this moisture and are ready to absorb any liquid poured over them. It is particularly true of root vegetables such as well as wheat, macaroni, millet, barley, rice, maize, buckwheat and to potatoes and yams.

In preparing the sauce, the grated spices and vegetable are thrown into a bowl of some sort. This may be milk, cream, coconut-milk, ghee or clarified butter, clarified chicken-fat or poorest of all water. This mixture is stirred until it is perfectly homogeneous and then poured slowly over the boiled rice. When properly done, each grain of rice is uniformly coloured and flavoured with the sauce, but is so dry as to leave no moisture on the plate. Indian vegetarians and especially

the Buddhists in Ceylon eat rice treated in this manner with edible sea-weed, mushrooms, bean-gluten, gourd and other vegetables. Poor peasants on the coast serve it with sea-mussels, cockles, whitebait, shrimps and the other minute forms of marine life.

Wet curries are so common as to be commonplace. Nineteen times out of ten they are very bad, the liquid being a mixture of various kinds of fat and the spices being a curry-powder, which was grown in the East Indies, transported to London and there in its old age ground into powder, mixed and bottled. The sauce to be good should be made of coconut milk, cow's milk, clarified butter, grated young coconut and freshly ground spices. When it is to be used with eggs or fat meat of any sort, the butter should be reduced in amount. When the substance is poor in oil, such as oysters, flatfish or cold tongue, it should be increased. The best combination is coconut milk and rich Alderney or Jersey cream. This of course is difficult to obtain except in a few places in the older colonies.

The younger the coconut the better the curry; the milk of the young nut is rich, mild and sweet. As it ages it turns watery and rank. The meat when young is a thick cream; when old, woody and indigestible. Better use no coconut at all, than employ one which insults the palate and injures the digestive system. The "White curries" are nothing more or less than a sub-class of the wet-curries in which the colored ingredients are omitted as far as is possible. The leading ingredients of the sauce are coconut milk and meat and cow-milk and cream, salt, white pepper, coriander-seed, grated fat-kernels, white ginger and white mace. If the flavor of garlic or fried onions is desired, these are parboiled in coconut milk and filtered or strained out. Similar treatment supplies such flavors as clove, cinnamon and pepper. The sauce may be poured over boiled rice or thickened with rice flour. The latter course is more to be commended from an artistic point of view. Delicate artistic effects may be produced by throwing on the sauce when served shreds of scarlet chilies, green onions and shallots and similar substances which possess both taste and a bright color. White curries never burn and are therefore better adapted for children or invalids than any other kind.

Of curry-soups, of which Mulligatawny is the best known example, the subject has been treated in so masterly a manner by the great chef, Thomas J. Muncey that nothing remains to be said. His brochures on Soups and on Salads are two chefs-d'œuvre in the literature of culinary art.

Among the substances which are grated are white, black, brown, red and chile peppers; coriander, anise and poppy seed; ginger, green, white, brown, dried, powdered and pickled; turmeric; garlic; onion; shallot; leek; clove; cinnamon; cardamom; mace, white and red; nutmeg; mustard; the pits of plums, peaches, cherries and all fruits rich in prussic or other strong perfumes; raisins; currants; coconut; orange and lemon peel; soy beans; bay, laurel, peppermint and camphor leaves; the dried leaves of many ferns.

Probably no cook uses all of these in any one dish and no two cooks agree upon the same combination for any one dish. Of all the list the pepper family is the most popular; then closely follow coriander, poppy-seed, ginger, turmeric, onion and coconut. There is no fixed rule about the selection of particular ingredients. If a yellow color is desired turmeric is bound to be employed; if red, then red pepper, red mace, pickled ginger and clove are pretty sure to be called upon and turmeric omitted. Other combinations result from the difference in personal taste, one man preferring a mild, spicy taste and a second a pungent flavor of the herb kind. Still further combinations are produced by the predilections of the cook or his employer for one or two particular spices to the exclusion of all others. From these numerous causes spring a variety in curries whose name is not legion, but a vast army.

It was Max Müller who said that "every word is a condensed history." The humble term "Curry" is a volume in itself. It tells much more than the fact of two poor races in Southern India, whose daily food was prepared to a large extent upon a rough and porous rubbing-stone. Behind this may be seen other facts: An arid and over-cultivated land where famine and drought were perennial visitors; A struggle for existence in which every particle of organic matter, animal or vegetable, fresh or foul, pleasant or nauseating was a possible means of saving and a sure one of preserving life; A search for spices to disguise rancidity, acidity, decay, to strengthen weak stomachs and to reconstitute those who were starving to death; patient wives and little children digging roots and gathering leaves whereunto to give zest to the miserable meal of the husband and father. Then in the new spelling of the word, we see the appearance of a new race, rich, strong and arrogant, which takes the best from the weaker race and converts it to its own use. A wise conversion. Yet it may be questioned if the bon vivant realizes that in the curry he is enjoying, he is simply employing an antiseptic and disinfectant which kindly Nature taught centuries ago to the Telugus and Tamils.

W. E. S. F.

NEWS BY THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The China Navigation Co.'s steamer *Jaiyuan*, Capt. R. Nelson, from Sydney, via ports of call, arrived in harbour last night. For the subjoined items of news we are indebted to our Colonial exchanges:—

LONDON, October 26th.

It is reported in London that Sir James F. Garrick, Agent-General for Queensland, will be appointed Chief Justice in the colony in succession to Mr. Charles Lilley, who is about to retire from the bench at the end of the year.

The Earl of Onslow has been interviewed with regard to the suggestion made by Major-General Edwards to appoint as Governor of Tasmania a military officer with wide experience, who would be capable of advising the Government on the important question of the importance of the Tasmanian revenue. Lord Onslow expressed himself as decidedly in favour of the proposal, but expressed the fear that the people of Tasmania would probably object to their Governor doing duty for the other colonies.

Major-General Edwards was interviewed to-day as to his opinions regarding the report of the Royal Commission which recently inquired into the defences of New South Wales. He agreed with the opinions expressed by the commission to the effect that the colony only required the nucleus of a permanent artillery and a few gunboats to land and disembark troops, and that a general staff would be sufficient. The recommendations of the Royal Commission, should be expended in improving the land forces for local defence. It was not absolutely necessary that Australia should maintain a strong naval force, while on the other hand it was necessary that Great Britain should command the seas, and in doing so would provide all naval protection Australia required.

The report of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Co. has just been published. The profits for the year ending 31st March 1892 are shown at £130,000. Owing to the existing depression in England Messrs. Priestly and Co., of Bradford, have

offered to turn their factory over to the workmen. The offer is that the employees shall have the works free of rent for one year, and Messrs. Priestly and Co. also signify their willingness to make an advance of £5000 free of interest for one year, on the condition that the men run the factory on socialist principles.

Sir J. J. C. Abbott, the Premier of Canada, who has been seriously ill for some time past, has partly recovered, and has arrived in London on a visit. He was interviewed yesterday on the question of the annexation of Canada by the United States. He denied that there was any cause to attach importance to the movement, asserting that the agitation had originated with a few discontented colonists.

The British Government has decided that the Imperial troops shall be withdrawn from Canada. At a meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce to-day Sir John Lubbock, chairman, made some remarks on the effect of the McKinley tariff. He declared that although the sufferings of England were great in consequence of the McKinley tariff, yet he assured them the sufferings of the Americans themselves from the law were even greater. The McKinley tariff, he asserted, had proved disastrous to the lumber, barley, and linseed industries of the United States. In conclusion he expressed his belief that it was impossible for America to long maintain in existence such a tariff.

October 27th.

The Newmarket Houghton race meeting was continued to-day. The principal event on the programme was the Dewhurst Plate, which resulted as follows:—

The DEWHURST PLATE, of 300 sovs., added to a sweepstakes of 25 sovs. each, 15 lb. for two-year-olds; colts, 8 st. 9 lbs.; fillies, 8 st. 6 lbs. The winner of Middle Park Plate to carry 12 lb., of race value 1000 sovs., 7 lb.; of one value 1000 sovs., 4 lb. Extra. The winner of the second horse to receive 100 sovs. out of the stakes. Last seven furlongs R.M. Closed November 3rd, 1891, with 75 sub.

Mr. Abington's b.c. Meddler, by St. Gatien—Bustody—

Duke of Portland's b.c. Ruchon, by St. Simon—

Mowbray—

Lord Calhoun's b.c. Buckingham, by Galopin—

Lady Yardley's b.c. Buckingham, by Galopin—

The report that the Government intended to immediately withdraw the Imperial troops from Canada has been officially denied.

The Rev. Dr. Duffell, Bishop of Chichester, during the course of a speech to-day referred to the British occupation of Uganda. He declared that the annual cost of Great Britain of a protectorate over the territory would not exceed £40,000, an amount that was only equal to the price paid for a picture for the National Art Gallery.

The National Review publishes an article by Lord Salisbury on Irish Home Rule, in reply to Mr. Gladstone's recent article, in which he referred to the attitude to be expected from the House of Lords on the question. The ex-Premier said that it is likely that the House of Lords will resist the will of the people, but it must perform its duty. He does not recognise that the real question of Home Rule has been decided. He also contends that the constitution shall include additional safeguards providing that no Parliamentary machinery shall determine the wish of the nation.

During the course of a speech yesterday Archbishop of Cashel and Emly, expressed the belief that the Irish dynamiters, now serving sentences for outrages, would be released from prison shortly.

An action has been commenced by Mr. James J. O'Kelly, ex-M.P. for North Roscommon, against Mr. Heinemann the publisher of Melor Le Caron's autobiography, in respect to that portion of the book which involves him with the Clan-na-Gael.

It has transpired that the Rothschilds, before undertaking to promote the Russian loan of £17,000,000 in Paris, demanded a cessation of negotiations which had been proceeding for the completion of a commercial treaty between Russia and Germany.

Sir W. G. F. Phillimore has decided to accept the appointment of Judge of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice in succession to Mr. Justice Denman, who has retired. Mr. William Rann Kennedy, Q.C., has therefore been appointed to the vacancy.

At to-day's sitting of the Royal Commission on Labor evidence was given to show that the invested capital of friendly societies in England and Wales amounted to £218,000,000.

October 28th.

The Marquis of Salisbury has written a letter to the press regarding the situation in Uganda. In his communication the ex-Prime Minister says that the late Government intended to retain possession of Uganda, but allow the British East Africa Co. to decide for itself whether it should continue its operations or not.

The German Colonial Council has considered the present position of affairs in German East Africa, with the result that a resolution has been adopted recommending the increase of Imperial troops in East Africa. It is believed that such a course would have the effect of subduing the revolt and assuring good relations between the Germans and native chiefs, while it would tend to develop the resources of the colony.

The Russian authorities continue to pursue their policy of persecution against the Stundists. A telegram from St. Petersburg reports that at Skivra, in the province of Kiev, the women Stundists have been violently ill-treated; and that military sentries have been placed on duty to watch the men who profess the faith. The sentries are most vigilant in discharging their duties, and the movements of the men are watched from hour to hour.

Speaking at Manchester yesterday Mr. A. J. Balfour, M.P., said the country had reached a monetary crisis, and unless a better one could be devised he urged the adoption of the bi-metallic system.

A fearful fire has destroyed the prison at Gollersdorf, Austria. The warders had great difficulty in getting out the prisoners safely, and notwithstanding all efforts ten of the latter were killed, besides many injured.

Evidence given before the Royal Commission on Labor goes to support the necessity for extra control by the Government over building societies by the appointment of committees to prevent the conversion of houses into flats.

The revenue of Monte Carlo for the past year amounts to £920,000, an excess of £47,000 over the previous years. The Prince condemns the gambling business, and will not renew the agreement with the company which expires in 1914.

The Marquis Capelli has expressed the opinion that the Triple Alliance has left unfettered the preparation of Italian armaments.

A telegram from America reports that political riots of a serious nature have occurred in Carolina. An attempt was made to murder the State auditor, but failed. It was reported that a general riot resulted. During the disturbance five persons were killed.

The prevailing depression is being very keenly felt amongst the rural classes in England, and in consequence many of the farmers demand the appointment of a land court to reap just their rents.

During the course of a speech yesterday Mr. John Burns, M.P., asserted the 60 per cent. of the working classes in England over 50 years of age are in receipt of poor relief.

has been done to property, and 50 lives have been lost by drowning. Fully 100 families have been rendered homeless.

A meeting of shareholders in the Liberator Building Society, which recently suspended payment, was held to-day. The official receiver stated that the society's indebtedness amounted to £335,000, and exceeding the amount to the credit of the reserve fund there was owing to the company only about £10,000. The assets previously reported did not exist, and an examination of the affairs of the society showed that it had been disgracefully mismanaged. The statement caused great excitement amongst the shareholders, and resolutions demanding criminal proceedings against those responsible for the state of affairs were agreed to.

Further particulars have been received regarding the wreck of the Anchor line steamer *Romania*, off Lisbon. The vessel struck with great force 50 yards from the shore and split amidships. The collision caused a panic amongst the crew, and the passengers rushed on to the bridge, but were almost directly engulfed by the waves. The survivors attribute the great loss of life to the absence of proper or sufficient life-saving apparatus. Fishermen on the Portuguese coast robbed and denuded the dead bodies which were washed to the beach by the waves. They also seized any cargo which came ashore and hid it.

November 1st.

Edward Livermarsh, a journalist, has been placed on his trial at San Francisco on a charge of having committed murder at Santa Rosa. The case is surrounded by some extraordinary features, and great interest is centred in the trial. The defence set up is that Livermarsh committed the crime while in a hypnotic condition. An expert was called into court, and the prosecution was by-passed. The result was astounding and startling. The accused, while under the hypnotic influence, recalled the crime in all its details.

The people of New York have subscribed an immense sum towards Mr. Harrison's expenses in connection with the contest for the Presidency of the United States.

The distress amongst the laboring classes in London is intense. The unemployed are becoming violent, and processions through the streets take place daily in the East End. The speeches addressed by the leaders to the crowds that congregated are of a revolutionary order.

Major McKinley, during the course of a speech yesterday, quoted figures regarding the exports of the United States. He said that under the McKinley Act the exports were the largest in the history of the country, and the critics of the policy were confounded by the astounding results.

The London newspaper *Morning*, recently published an article commenting in very outspoken terms on a society slander which was then before the courts and had not been decided. The editor and publisher of the journal were proceeded against for contempt of court, with the result that the editor was fined £100 and the publisher £50.

King Leopold, of Belgium, has declared the Congo Free State open to private enterprise.

News has been received of a terrible tragedy which has been committed at Kildare, Ireland. A constable first murdered the sergeant of the division and then killed the officer's wife and child. Shortly afterwards the constable deliberately committed suicide. For some time previously the murderer's conduct had been remarkable, and it is believed that he was insane.

The Russian warship *Oiga* arrived at the mouth of the river Selma, Rumania, a few days ago. The vessel was the streamer without first complying with the quarantine regulations which are at present very strict on account of the recent cholera scare. A Rumanian gunboat followed and fired upon the *Oiga*, and the vessel was ultimately captured. The captain of the warship gave as his excuse for disregarding the quarantine regulations that the Selma was an international highway.

November 2nd.

During the progress of service in a church at Vinagora, Austria, yesterday a terrible panic took place. Some person in the congregation raised the cry that the tower was falling, and the people became frantic with fear. A great rush was made for the doors, with the result that the outlets were blocked and a terrible crush ensued. When the panic-stricken worshippers had been got out of the building it was discovered that 25 persons had been trampled to death.

The municipal elections at present proceeding throughout Great Britain are attracting a great deal of interest. The results of the contests in 155 municipalities are to be handed. The Liberal candidates have been elected in 64 places, and the Conservatives secured majorities in 59. The labor candidates were successful at Derby and Bradford.

During the course of a speech delivered last night the Marquis of Salisbury referred to the policy of the Gladstone Government in regard to Ireland. He declared that the Royal Commission recently appointed to inquire into the condition of the evicted tenants in Ireland was unfairly constituted. He further asserted that the references to Ireland in the appointment of the commission involved several untruths.

The miners employed in the Yorkshire collieries demand a week's "play" in order to bring about a reduction of the output. A despatch has been received from Mr. Peary, the Arctic explorer, regarding the result of his recent explorations in Greenland. Mr. Peary declares that the ice is of such a thickness in Greenland that it would be possible to construct railways over it in any part.

The New York *Tribune* asserts that the Democratic party has command of a big corruption fund for use in connection with the Presidential election.

The French Government has granted a pardon to 100 prisoners convicted of stealing in connection with the recent disturbances arising out of the strike at the Carmaux coal mines.

An inquiry has been made into the cause of the terrible railway accident which occurred at Thirsk, Yorkshire, yesterday morning. It has transpired that the signalman was asleep in his box when the collision occurred, and had not noticed the approach of the goods train into which the express dashed. He states that he had asked to be relieved from duty, owing to the fact that he was unable to obtain sleep on the previous night, having been by the bedside of a dying child. His application was refused, with the result that he fell asleep at his post.

The Belgian Chamber of Representatives has rejected a proposal embodying the principle of universal suffrage.

M. Loubet, the Premier of France, has declined to appoint French bishops at the bidding of the Pope.

Mr. John Burns, M.P., during the course of a speech delivered last night, expressed himself as thoroughly satisfied with the progress of socialism in England. He asserted that the time for theory had ended, and the period for construction had arrived.

A banquet was tendered last night to Sir Henry B. Loch, Governor of Cape Colony. The Marquis of Ripon, Secretary of State for the Colonies, replied to the toast of "Her Majesty's Colonies." He said that the Government were keenly alive to colonial interests, and that Ministers were closely watching the commercial relations between Great Britain and her colonies. Referring to the duties of his department, he said that he fully recognised that the old days of governing the colonies from Downing-street had passed.

Referring to the situation in Central Asia, the Pioneer of India asserts that there is clear evidence that Colonel Yanoof, the officer in charge of the Russian military expedition, deliberately picked a quarrel with the Afghans. The Chinese army, which has been collected at Kashgar, has been ordered to disperse owing to the withdrawal of the Russian forces from the Pamir plateau for the winter.

November 4th.

A fight to a finish has been arranged between Jack McAuliffe and Dick Burge for £3,000. The contest will take place at the Olympic Club, New Orleans, but the date has not been fixed.

Several important additions are to be made to the Russian navy. The largest ironclad in the world has just been launched from one of the Russian naval shipbuilding yards. The vessel is capable of carrying sufficient coal to steam 26,000 miles. Two other ironclads of similar proportions are in course of construction, and will be launched shortly.

The demand of the Russian Government for the unrestricted passage of warships through the Dardanelles is being supported by the French Government. The Russian Government has extended its demands, and now claims that the unfettered passage of war material through the Dardanelles shall be allowed.

Mr. Kell-Hardie, M.P., estimates that there are at present in England 1,250,000 persons in a starving condition.

The Northumberland coal-miners have decided to accept the proposal of the employers for a reduction of 7 per cent in their wages.

The Queen has forwarded a message of condolence to the sufferers by the railway disaster near Thirsk Junction on Wednesday morning, when the Edinburgh express was wrecked by a collision with a goods train. The signalman, who was on duty at the time, and fell asleep in the signal-box, has been suspended. He says he presaged that some disaster would occur if he were compelled to go on duty as he was completely fatigued by watching by the bedside of his dying child on the previous night. When a refusal was given to his application to be relieved he was unwilling to accept the decision, as he felt totally unfit for work, and was inclined to leave without permission. The man's mind appears to be in a state of confusion regarding the collision. He says that he merely remembers the approach of the express, and beyond that all is a blank to him. The officials do not deny that the signalman applied to be relieved, and that his application met with a refusal. The *Daily Chronicle* says that the persons who were responsible for the signalman going on duty while he was unfit to attend to his work are the ones responsible for the disaster, and should be placed on their trial for manslaughter. The paper adds that the whole story is revolting and cruel.

News of a terrible disaster on a petroleum ship is to hand. The vessel was lying in the Seine when suddenly a fire broke out. The flames, spreading rapidly, in a very short space of time ignited the oil, and nine persons who were on board were burnt to death.

The Presidential election in the United States is causing intense excitement. A cablegram from New York reports that the contest has been staked at even in that city on the result of the contest, and many large amounts have been wagered over the election.

November 5th.

Thomas Neill, of Cream, the man condemned to death for the murder of Matilda Clover and other girls who were victims of the London poisoning cases, has been respite for a week in order that inquiries may be made in Canada as to the mental condition of the convict during his residence in the Dominion. Neill petitioned for a reprieve on the ground that he committed the murder while of unsound mind.

Prince Bismarck has been interviewed regarding the European political situation. He declared that England was intriguing with a view of inducing Germany to engage in war with Russia, so that India might be relieved of the danger now threatening it from Russia. The St. Petersburg *Novoye Vremya* declares that owing to the attitude of Germany the Russian Government has been compelled to increase the defence forces.

The Nizam of Hyderabad has offered the services of a regiment of cavalry to attend the Viceroys of India.

November 6th.

It has transpired that the cost of the *Hous* was £600,000, and not £1,000,000 as previously stated.

A strike has occurred amongst the employees of a number of cotton mills in Lancashire against a proposed reduction of wages. Sixty thousand workers are involved in the dispute, and preparations are being made for a long struggle.

A difficulty has arisen at the Bradford dyeing works in Yorkshire, and 3000 employees have been locked out. The trouble is due to the unionists objecting to the employment of non-union workers.

Madame Melba, the Australian prima donna, has made her reappearance at Covent Garden Theatre. The newspapers speak of her singing as a success.

General Kitchener has been despatched to Suakin in charge of a regiment of Egyptian cavalry to reinforce the friendly tribes whom Osman Digna has been terrorizing with a view of compelling them to join the Mahdists.

November 7th.

Official statements of the French revenue just published show that within the past six months there has been a decrease of £1,000,000 in the receipts.

The authorities of the Scotch churches have forwarded a petition to the Earl of Kimberley urging the British Government to continue the occupation of Uganda.

The distress amongst the working classes of London is very serious, owing to the large number of men who are in idleness. The unemployed have forwarded a petition to the Government demanding that arrangements shall be made for feeding 43,000 half-starving school children.

News is to hand of the loss of a whaling vessel, involving great loss of life and terrible sufferings by the survivors of the wreck. The ship was engaged in a whaling expedition in the Arctic Sea and became surrounded by icebergs. Nothing could be done to save the vessel and gradually the huge masses of ice closed round the ship. The whaler was crushed in such a manner that it sank immediately, and 24 of the persons on board, including the captain, were drowned. Five members of the crew succeeded in freeing themselves from the wreck, and got hold of a floating mast. They drifted about for two days, and were in a terrible plight. Eventually a steamer hove in sight, and shortly afterwards they were rescued from their perilous position.

The strike at the Heywood cotton mills has collapsed, and the hands are returning to work on the old terms. The other employees who are out on strike have signified their willingness to submit the dispute to arbitration for settlement.

The employees at the Bolton cotton mills are not affected by the difficulty, and a heavy levy has been raised among these at work to assist the strikers.

Terrible storms have been experienced in the Black Sea, and news has been received of the loss of eight vessels. The whole of the members of the crews of three of the wrecked ships were drowned. Owing to the continued violence of the weather the steamers of the Atlantic line have been delayed.

The unionists who have been on strike at Pittsburgh Ironworks for some months past are returning to work, the strikes have collapsed owing to the exhaustion of the funds controlled by the strikers.

Mr. Meade, the ex-Premier of Quebec, who has just been acquitted on a criminal charge of fraudulently manipulating the funds of the Provincial Government in connection with the contract for the Bay of Chaleur railway, has commenced proceedings against the Ministry for illegal prosecution.

Infantia has again made its appearance in New York, and the epidemic is spreading with alarming rapidity.

President Harrison, replying to a deputation, said that the Immigration Department of the United States would adopt the most stringent measures to exclude the introduction of criminals, anarchists and paupers from European countries.

As a result of the recent railway disaster at Thirsk the signalman on the York and Great Northern line is protesting that their hours of work are too long to ensure the safety of the travelling public. It is also stated that undue pressure is put upon the employees in passing goods trains between sections at the times when express trains are due at the various stations.

The Emperor William of Germany is indignant at the attitude adopted by Prince Bismarck in regard to the policy of the German Government. It is considered that Prince Bismarck, who holds a commission in the army, will be struck off the roll.

The demand of Russia for a passage for her warships through the Dardanelles has excited great interest in Germany. The German Government is closely watching the developments of events in connection with the demand. The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* reports that it is feared that Prince Bismarck's hostility to the present German Government and his recent speeches will tend to assist Russia.

The Pope has received a visit from the Grand Duke Sergius of Russia, brother of the Czar. His Holiness referred to the relations existing between Russia and the Vatican. He said if these relations were sometimes troubled, it was now understood that both Russia and the Vatican treasured

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA
AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this Bank was held on Wednesday Oct. 10th at the Cannon-street Hotel, London, for the purpose of declaring an interim dividend for the half-year ending June 30th last. Mr. William Paterson occupied the chair.

Mr. Thomas Forrest (the manager) having read the notice calling the meeting,

The Chairman said—Gentlemen, we meet for the special purpose of obtaining your sanction to the payment of a dividend, and knowing, as you well do, that the past half-year has had more than its full complement of troubles, it is pleasing for us to be able to say to you that, after providing for everything, we have been able to pay the same dividend as we have done for the preceding ten years. (Applause.) You were told on former occasions that our funds were practically in gold, and, as there have recently been various questions on the subject, we think it right to tell you again that we are continuing that policy, and that there is little probability of our departing from it while there is so much uncertainty with regard to this vexed silver question. I need scarcely say that the Eastern trade was never in a more unsatisfactory state than it is now, and that the ordinary anxieties of Anglo-Indian banks are also increasingly aggravated by the great shrinkage in value of their currencies in relation to gold. But we may venture to hope that some amelioration of that trouble will result from the International Monetary Conference which meets next month at Brussels. (A laugh.) I notice that some shareholders are laughing, but I hope we may be able to do so by-and-by. (Hear, hear.) The resolution that I have now to propose is, "That an interim dividend for the half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, be now declared, payable on and after the 26th inst." (Applause.)

Mr. Emilie Levita: I have much pleasure in seconding that resolution.

Dr. Drysdale said the chairman spoke about the currency, but not being a city man he thought he was entitled to ask upon what grounds there was always so much alarm about the question of the currency in Hindostan. It seemed to him there could be no danger in banking in India on that account, because he supposed the bank would receive and pay away in the same coinage. He should be very much obliged to be told, as one of the external public, whether there was any real cause for anxiety in the East on account of the currency.

The Chairman: We, of course, are constantly working with silver in India, but have to keep gold always in view, for gold is the money we must eventually look to. We make profits both in silver and gold, and have never probably known considerable gold securities in London, while we have a very large amount of current accounts, and therefore we are not always working with our own money in the East, but with that of our customers. We have, however, constantly kept in view that London is our centre and that gold is our substance; if we keep within defined limits there need be no danger. (Applause.)

A Shareholder inquired if the reserve fund remained intact, or was the present dividend in any way dependent on the reserve fund.

The Chairman replied that the reserve fund remained intact, and in gold. (Applause.)

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

Dr. Drysdale next proposed a cordial vote of thanks to the directors and staff for the manner in which they had conducted the bank's business in these serious times. (Applause.)

Mr. Mann seconded the resolution. The motion was then put, and carried by acclamation, and the proceedings terminated. —Money Market Review.

TO FAR CATHAY.

IX.
CLIPPERS VERSUS STEAMERS.

In describing the fine old race of tea-clippers we must not allow it to be supposed that Aberdeen monopolised all the glory. Aberdeen builders showed the way, but Greenock builders, as we have seen, improved upon the Aberdeen designs. Then, again, the West turned out some famous racers. Thus the magnificent vessels, *Spray of the Ocean* and *Great of the West*—even yet esteemed among the most beautiful models ever put into the water—were built by the well-known firm of William Pile & Co., of Sunderland.

The *Crest of the Wave* it was which raced the renowned American clipper *Sea Serpent*, from Shanghai to London, for a prize of 300. net ton premium on the cargo first reported. The ships ran a neck-and-neck race, but the captain of the Yankee left his ship in charge of the pilot, whom he took on board off the Isle of Wight, and rushing up by rail to London, reported her at the Custom House before she was through the Downs.

Nothing finer in the way of marine architecture was ever constructed than those beautiful old tea-clippers, although the Indian and Australian clippers of the same period came close to them in beauty, if not quite equal to them in speed. They were a great contrast to John Company's old craft, stately and handsome as these were in their later days. The new class of liners carried about twice the cargo in proportion to registered tonnage that John's vessels did, but nothing like the crowd of officers and men which John Company considered necessary to the working of a first-class vessel.

And, meanwhile, British owners had found a way of making up the advantage which the Yankee clippers had enjoyed by sending their vessels on the round voyage from New York to California, thence to China and thence with tea cargoes to London or New York. The British clippers were now run out to Australia with general cargoes, exchanged there for coal for the China market, and timed to arrive in China for the young teas with which they raced home to London again. With rapid movements, in such a series of charters the profits were very large, and amply compensated for the great cost of the vessels.

While, however, the golden age of the tea-clippers was between 1860 and 1872, direct steam-communication began to be established as far back as 1865, although it was some time before the tea shippers could be reconciled to the idea of sending their chests by steamer.

It was in 1865, at any rate, that the deal with earlier projects presented that Mr. Alfred Holt started his line of steamers from Liverpool to China and Cape of Good Hope and back to London. They ran without a stop to Mauritius—an unprecedented feat under steam until their day—and from Mauritius they went on to Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai. Mr. Alfred Holt was the first to apply the compound engine on long voyages, and the success of his steamers led to the general adoption of the principle.

The first three boats were the *Agamemnon*, the *Ajias*, and the *Aschylus*, each about 1,550 tons register and 300 horse-power nominal. They measured all much about the same, say 300 to 310 ft. length, 38 ft. beam, and 28 ft. or so depth of hold. As a specimen of the voyages made by these pioneer boats, it may be mentioned that in 1866 the *Aschylus* steamed

from Foochow to London, round the Cape in 58 days and 9 hours. When the Suez Canal was opened, Mr. Holt's steamers—the fleet being by that time greatly increased—ceased the Cape voyage, and their rig was altered.

Such was the origin of the present Ocean Steamship Company, which, although it has often tendered for mail contracts, has never, so far as we know, received any Government subsidy. The freight, in the early days of steam, ran at about 50s. per ton to the coast-ports of China, and from 75s. to 85s. to the up-river ports—not bad rates for the owners, although a bagatelle compared with what John Company used to earn without making any profit out of them.

The design of the General Screw Company, established in 1852, was to take up China as well as the principal Indian ports, but the Company came to grief, partly through the unsuitability of their boats and partly owing to financial mismanagement. When this concern was wound up their steamers—*Indiana*, *Golden Fleet*, *Lady Jocelyn*, *Queen of the South*, *Hyacinth*, and *Calcutta*—were transferred to the European and American Steam Navigation Company, which also had to be wound up. The boats then passed into the wonderful financial network constructed round the firm of Overend, Gurney & Co., and after being employed for a time between England and Brazil under the name of the Anglo-Luso Steam Navigation Company, they were turned into the East India and London Steamship Company, which figured among Overend's debtors at the time of the smash for over half a million.

Previous to the establishment of H.K.'s line, there was much discussion and difference of opinion about the character of vessels required to steam round the Cape to the Far East. It is no wonder that both the General Screw and the Australian Royal Mail, and the European and Australian, and other concerns, proved failures, because they were dealing with unknown forces and untested problems. Thus in the early fifties the belief was very generally entertained among practical shipowners that steam round the Cape would never pay for the China and Australian trades—seeing that during the monsoons a sailing-ship could make during a large portion of her voyage quite as good a daily run as an ordinary-powered steamer, while high-powered steamers would require to carry so much coal as to leave not enough room for freight-paying cargo.

Then came the idea of combining steam with sailing qualities—an idea which the Messrs. Rickmers, of Bremen, have lately carried out in a modified form in their new class of ships.

After the failure of the General Screw Company the firm of W. S. Landsey & Co. (now represented by Galbraith, Pembroke & Co.), offered to convey the Indian mails from London round the Cape to Mauritius, Ceylon, and Calcutta (with the intention of adding China later on), by means of what were called auxiliary steamers. Some six or seven vessels were built, of iron, and full ship-rigged with a large spread of canvas. They ranged in size from about 800 to 1,500 tons, each, and were of very handsome models; and they were each fitted with auxiliary engines, of from 80 to 120 horse-power, to drive them through the " doldrums," and on entering harbours, etc.

With these vessels a new experiment was made and was successful for a year or two. Experience, however, showed that while they could make 10 or 12 knots under canvas with a favourable wind, they could not make more than 6 or 7 knots under steam, and then only with light winds. Against head winds the small-powered engines were of no use by reason of the resistance of the heavy upper gear. In short, they could not make any better voyages than the first-class clippers, while they cost more both to build and to work.

Nevertheless, it was one of this very fleet of auxiliary steamers which was the first merchant vessel to enter the new treaty port of Hankow. This was the *Scotland*, of 1,200 tons, which under the command of Captain Dundas, loaded a general cargo at Shanghai for Hankow, in the early part of 1860, just after the Yangtze had been declared open. At Hankow she loaded tea for Europe, which, however, were transhipped into the ocean clippers at Shanghai. "About the same time as the *Scotland* a small American river-boat, and a Russian steamer also, made the run up to Hankow—but without cargo."

It was not until two or three years after the port was opened that ocean vessels were loaded at Hankow to proceed direct to Europe. One of the first was another of the fleet of auxiliary steamers, the *Robert Lewis*, of about 1,200 tons. She unloaded outward cargo at Shanghai, and then steamed up to Hankow for tea. As her engines were only of some 80 horse-power, her voyage up the Yangtze occupied ten days, the anchor having to be dropped every night. After lying about a fortnight at Hankow she left with over 10,000 chests of tea, besides cotton and sundry cargo, and ran down again in little over two days to Shanghai, from which port she sailed direct to London.

The first foreign vessel to enter the port of Hankow, however, was not a merchant ship, but the British frigate *Furber*, which, in 1858, Admiral Sherard Osborn ran up to the city, along with two gunboats, in order to prove the depth of water and the navigability of the river. It was the successful completion of this voyage which enabled Lord Elgin to insist in the new treaty on the opening of the Yangtze as far as Hankow—the Chinese having hitherto pretended that there was not water enough, or that the currents were too rapid for traffic by European vessels.—*Far East*.

—*Continued*—In the article about Tea Clippers—No. 8 of this series—a typographical error occurs. The carrying capacity of *Sir Lancelot* was stated as 1,430 chests of tea. It should, of course, read 1,430 tons (measurement).

SINGULAR BUT TRUE.

It is singular, seeing how much depends on good health, that a little more pains is not taken to impress on the people a few simple rules for its preservation. Thus, bad drainage is the main cause of typhoid fever, which kills 20,000 people in England yearly. Small and low bedrooms engender consumption and loss of vitality unless well ventilated, not only in the day time, but at night. An ill ventilated bedroom is a frequent cause of sleeplessness. Children are especially sufferers from badly-ventilated rooms. That is the chief cause why children of the poor look so sickly. It may be said that people have a right to be filthy. So they have, unless they are an active annoyance and danger to their neighbours. For this reason there is greater logic in presenting a dirty than a drunken man. Where disease hordes its approach by such signs as indigestion, headache, neuralgia, tired aching limbs and other well-known symptoms, a course of Clements Tonic will quickly restore the normal health, as instanced in the case of His Honour Judge Miller, who writes:—*Court House, Winton, Queensland, June 16, 91*.—Last December while travelling from Maitland to Winton, I was suddenly seized with a violent attack of vomiting and diarrhoea. On my arrival at Winton, Mr. Campbell (of Corfield and Fitzmaurice) persuaded me to take Clements Tonic; one dose relieved me. I continued to take it for two days, at the expiration of which I was completely recovered, and have much pleasure in testifying to the beneficial effects experienced from taking it.—Granville George Miller, Judge of the Central District Court, Winton.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, for *Rickets*, *Marasmus*, and all wasting disorders of children, is very remarkable in its results. The rapidity with which children gain flesh and strength upon it is very wonderful. Read the following:—"I have tried Scott's Emulsion in cases of wasting in young children, and I am of opinion that it is a valuable preparation for such cases. The children take it and ask for more, and the good effects are apparent. I consider it far superior to ordinary Cod Liver Oil."—J. MARSHALL, M.R.C.S., &c., 143, Granville Road, Bermondsey, S.E. Any Chemist can supply it. A. S. Watson & Co. (Limited), agents in Hongkong and China.—*Advt.*

Today's
Advertisements.

COMING SOON!

AT WEST POINT,
There is Room on this Mundane Sphere
for only
ONE GREAT SHOW,
ALL OTHERS FADE WITH THE SETTING
SUN, BUT WE APPEAR BRIGHTER
THAN EVER.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS

AND
MENAGERIE.

An Overwhelming Organization that will live in the memory of man as long as
THE WORLD GOES ROUND.

The Management, ever alive to the wants of his Patrons, has for a return visit spared neither trouble nor expense in securing far greater attractions than have ever appeared in Hongkong, relying on the merits of its superiority to achieve success.

DETHRONE ALL PRETENDERS,
AND
MAINTAIN HIS SUPREMACY.CAPITAL AND BRAINS COMBINED
MUST WIN SUCCESS.

Among the many attractions to be presented will be—

THE FEELY FAMILY

SIX IN NUMBER.

"THE WORLD'S GREATEST ACROBATS,"
the largest salaried performers ever in the East,
who will make their
FIRST APPEARANCE IN HONGKONG.

THE MUSICAL GROTESQUE.
THE STEWART BROTHERS,
JOHNNIE & GEORGIE.THE OLD FAVOURITES—
MOLLE LE BLONDE.
THE PERILLUS EQUESTRIENNE.

GILBARTO THE GREAT.

MR. GEO. HARMSTON.
THE EQUESTRIAN WONDER.

THE ANIMAL KINGDOM

LIONS, TIGERS, LEOPARDS, CHEETAHS,
ELEPHANTS, BEARS, PANTHERS, &c.
"ANIMALS FEED DURING EACH
PERFORMANCE."

ONE TICKET ADMITS TO ALL.

A FAREWELL PROGRAMME
MORE GLORIOUS, POPULAR
AND
PERFECT THAN THE FIRST.

Doors open at 8 P.M. Performance at 9 P.M.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Box of 6 Chairs \$12.00
Single Seat in Box 2.00
Dress Circle Chairs 1.50
Stalls (Carpeted Seats) 0.50
Gallery for Chinese only 0.30

Box plan on view at KELLY & WALSH'S, where seats can be booked.

ROBERT LOVE,
Acting Manager,
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1892. [1189]DOUGLAS STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.
THE Company's Steamship

"FOKIKEN."

Captain Davis will be despatched for the above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 6th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAFAIR & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1892. [1190]

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" will be on sale at the Hongkong and Victoria Hotels, opposite the Hongkong Club, and at Pedder's Wharf, EVERY EVENING from 5.30 to 7.30 o'clock.

PRICE TEN CENTS.
Copies ordered from the Office will be charged the usual rate—25 cents.

Advertisements are solicited that the *Hongkong Telegraph* has by far the largest circulation of any English Newspaper published in the Far East. THIS IS GUARANTEED. Terms on application.

FOR SALE.

THE GOOD S.S. "PEKIN" and S.S. "KWONG-MO."
For Particulars apply to

SUI KEE HAN,
53, Bonham Street, West,
Hongkong, 14th November, 1892. [1191]

Intimations.

THE MOUNT AUSTIN HOTEL.

Telegraphic address,
"EXCELSIOR" Hongkong. 1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL. TELEPHONE No. 35.
A. B. C. Code.

TARIFF FROM DECEMBER 1ST, 1892, UNTIL APRIL 30TH, 1893, SUBJECT TO ACCOMMODATION BEING AVAILABLE.

Board and Lodging by the Day, one person \$ 3.00
Board and Lodging by the Day for Married Couples occupying one room 4.50
Board and Lodging by the Month, one person 60.00
Board and Lodging by the Month for Married Couples occupying one room 100.00

(CHILDREN BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT.)

Sitting-room by the Day \$ 2.50
Sitting-room by the Month 30.00
Extra Bed-room by the Day 2.00
Extra Bed-room by the Month 20.00
Bed and Breakfast 2.50
Breakfast 0.75
Children by Special Arrangement 1.00
Dinner 1.50
European Servants by the Day 1.00
European Servants by the Month 20.00
(Bedroom extra) 20.00
Chinese Servants by the Day 0.15

TRAMWAY TICKETS will be supplied to Residents and Visitors at the Hotel at reduced rates.—For further Particulars apply at the Company's Office, 38 and 40, Queen's Road Central, or to R. ISHERWOOD, Manager, Mount Austin Hotel, Hongkong, 15th October, 1892. [1018]

THE
HONGKONG HOTEL.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, "KREMlin"—A. B. C. Code—TELEPHONE, No. 32.

PROPRIETORS.....THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL—the most commodious and best appointed Hotel in the Far East, affords unequalled accommodation to travellers and others. It is situated in the centre of the town, opposite the General Post Office and the Hongkong Club, adjacent to Pedder's Wharf (the principal landing stage of the Colony) and in close proximity to the Banks and Shipping Offices.

THE HOTEL STEAM LAUNCH conveys passengers and baggage to and from all Mail Steamers. THE TABLE D'HOTE, at separate tables, is supplied with every delicacy, the cuisine being under experienced supervision.

THE BED-ROOMS, with adjoining Bath-rooms, are lofty and well ventilated, open on to spacious Verandahs, are lighted by gas and fitted throughout with electric communicators. The Reading, Writing and Smoking Rooms, Ladies' Drawing Rooms, the new Bar and public BILLIARD ROOMS (Six English and American Tables) are fitted with every convenience. A handsomely appointed GRILL ROOM, where chops, steaks, &c., are served at any hour.

THE WINES & SPIRITS are selected by an Expert and the BEST BRANDS only are supplied. HYDRAULIC ASCENDING ROOMS of the latest and most approved type convey passengers and baggage from the Entrance Hall to each of the five floors above.

NIGHT PORTERS and WATCHMEN are continually on duty.

Hongkong, 12th February, 1892.

R. TUCKER
Manager.



THE FINEST HOTEL IN THE EAST.

(Under the distinguished patronage of the Imperial Household.)

THIS fine hotel is situated within five minutes' drive of the terminals of the Yokohama-Tokyo Railway and is in near proximity to the Imperial Palace, the Parliament House and the Chief Public Office.

There are no inside rooms, thus securing well lighted, ventilated and cheerful accommodations. The Cuisine cannot be surpassed, and the aim of the management is to provide for the comfort and pleasure of the guests. The attractions of Tokio are countless, and the religious and floral festivals being of daily occurrence are to be seen at their best and on a grander scale than in any other portion of Japan. All the noted actors, wrestlers and jugglers make the capital their headquarters.

RATES, \$3 TO \$4.50 PER DAY.

C. S. ARTHUR,
Manager.

[1166]

FOR WINTER WEAR.

EX S.S. "BENEDETTI"
HAND-SEWN, PORPOISE-HIDE, CALF and PATENT LEATHER WALKING and DRESS BOOTS and SHOES.

HAND-KNIT WORSTED and CASHMERE SOCKS IN DARK STEEL, NAVY BLUE and BLACK.

SHOOTING and CYCLING STOCKINGS.
SPARKENHOE HYGENIC UNDERCLOTHING.

CARMICHAEL & CO., LTD.
18, Praya Central, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 30th November, 1892. [149]

FOLLET'S SYRUP

suppresses the pains of insomnia caused by Neuralgia, Gout, Migraine, Asthma, Cough, Fatigue of the brain, Nervous Irritation, Mental preoccupations, the heat of climate, etc. Follet's Syrup procures a deep sleep analogous to the normal sleep; its employment does not expose to any of the inconveniences of opium or of morphia.

It is the best form for the administration of Chloral; its preservation is perfect and, thus, prescribed, it does not irritate the stomach.

Follet's Syrup is sold in nearly all the pharmacies of all countries, and is prepared by the Firm of L. F. F. 19, rue Jacob, Paris; who obtained the highest recompense, gold medals, at the International Exhibitions of London, Amsterdam, Paris, etc.

Agents in Hongkong:—
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd. DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, Ltd.

TO BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITING

ORIZA-POWDER

Rice Flower

MATCHLESS, FRESHNESS AND PERFUME.

L. LEGRAND'S

ORIZA PERFUMERY

Inventor of the GENUINE and accredited preparation ORIZA-OIL

11, Place de la Madeleine, Paris

TO BE HAD OF ALL TRUSTWORTHY FIRMS

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
MR. A. G. GORDON will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION,

THURSDAY, the 15th December, 1892,

at 3 o'clock, at the Premises,

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,

Comprising:—

All those PIECES or PARCELS of GROUND situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, and being Section B and the remaining portion of INLAND LOT No. 724 as the same Premises are now held for the residue of a term of 999 years from the 25th June, 1861, granted therein subject to the payment of the CROWN RENT payable in respect thereof and the performance of the Crown Covenants to be performed in respect thereof and subject also to the existing Lettings and Tenancies thereof (if any).

All those PIECES or PARCELS of GROUND situate at Victoria aforesaid and being INLAND LOT No. 727 as the same Premises are held for the residue of a term of 999 years from the 25th June, 1861, granted therein subject to the payment of the CROWN RENT payable in respect thereof and the performance of the Crown Covenants to be performed in respect thereof and subject also to the existing Lettings and Tenancies thereof (if any).

All that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND situate at Victoria aforesaid and being INLAND LOT No. 728 as the same Premises are held for the residue of a term of 999 years from the 25th June, 1861, granted therein subject to the payment of the CROWN RENT payable in respect thereof and the performance of the Crown Covenants to be performed in respect thereof and subject also to the existing Lettings and Tenancies thereof (if any).

The Premises will be Sold in One Lot. The Sanction of the Government has been obtained for the erection of Kerosene Godowns on all the above Premises.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale apply to

WOTTON & DEACON,
Solicitors,
35, Queen's Road, Hongkong,

or to
A. G. GORDON.
Hongkong, 1st December, 1892. [1184]

For Sale.

FOR SALE.
DUC DE MONTEBELLO
CHAMPAGNE.

\$26.00 per case... 6 Magnum (Dry)
27.00 do... 6 do (Extra dry)
28.00 do... 12 Quarts (Dry)
29.00 do... 12 Pints (do)
30.00 do... 12 Quarts (Extra dry)
31.00 do... 24 Pints (do)

BRANDY.
\$7.50 to \$66 per case of 1 dozen quarts.

CLARETS.
\$6 to \$42 per case of 1 dozen quarts.

FRENCH BEER, WHITE WINE,
&c., &c., &c.
Price list on application.

M. S. SASSOON & Co.,
Agents for
P. MIGNARD, Esq.,
Shanghai.
Hongkong, 25th November, 1892. [1173]

THEY LEAD THEM ALL.
CALIFORNIA WINES.

From the well-known Vineyards of MESSRS. KOHLER and VAN BERGHE, San Francisco, and JULIAN P. SMITH (Olivier) Livermore, California.
Guaranteed to be Pure and Unadulterated.
Pure BLACKBERRY BRANDY and fresh Consignments of BARTLETT SPRING MINERAL WATER by each Steamer.
Prices forwarded on application to
MACDONALD BROTHERS & Co.,
Commission Merchants,
No. 30, Water Street,
Yokohama.
Yokohama, 12th August, 1892. [1844]

THE "MANDARIN" RAZOR.

FOR a most comfortable, remarkably easy, luxurious and delightful shave, use ARBENZ'S celebrated Mandarin Razors, with interchangeable blades, fully warranted. They are the best, most reliable, easiest and cheapest high class Razors known. Thousands of unsolicited testimonials of the highest praise from the maker, A. ARBENZ, BIRMINGHAM, introduce the original and only genuine "Crim Air Guns" or from DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & Co., Ltd., The Victoria Dispensary, Chemists and Druggists, Queen's Road.

Guyot's Tar Solution

Cures Colds, Coughs, Pulmonary Consumption, Whooping Cough, Catarrh of the Bladder, etc. The best Hygienic and preservative drink in hot climates for cases of Epidemics, Fevers, Cholera, etc. Destroys all miasmata, germinal, in the atmosphere, water, food, etc.

Used with the greatest effect against all cases in the hospital, seven hundred patients.

Is declared in all countries to be the best remedy for the most important diseases. This universal remedy, soon to be universally popular, is Prof. HAZEN, Head of the Sanitary Department of the French Republic.

So that the use of each bottle bears the signature of L. F. F. 19, rue Jacob, Paris.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

Agents in Hongkong:—
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd. DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, Ltd.

Printed and Published by ROBERT FRASER & SMITH, No. 6, Pedder's Hill, at the City of Victoria, Hongkong.